

# The National Geographic Magazine

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY



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## THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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*Henry Gamut.*

# THE National Geographic Magazine

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## THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY\*

### THE CHARACTER OF THE SOCIETY

The National Geographic Society is a scientific organization. In common with most other scientific bodies, it is occupied in both creating and diffusing knowledge. By reason of its activity in the diffusion of knowledge it has become a popular society, especially in the national capital, where most of the addresses and technical papers prepared under its auspices are delivered; but the essential fact remains that it is a scientific society and that it is its function to create as well as to diffuse geographic knowledge.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Ancient geography was a description of continents and seas, nations and cities, races and tribes, and perhaps of animals and plants; in the beginning the descriptions were oral, but with the invention of sketching, writing, and mapping a permanent geographic art was developed. Thus ancient geography was chiefly the description of terrestrial things in words and pictures, and included the art of describing earth-features with pen and brush and graver. In this stage geographic features were assumed to be permanent and were described in terms of form and position.

As time passed men observed that tribes and peoples came and went, that cities were founded and sometimes abandoned, that nations arose and passed away; and thus history came to be and a time element was gradually introduced into geography.

\* Substances of remarks by W. J. McGee at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society on June 8, 1896, printed at the instance of the Board.

Still later it was observed that rivers are diverted, lakes filled up, and islands submerged through natural agencies; it was also found that many shore lines are shifting, that some lands are rising and others sinking, that all continents are wasting through the action of rain and rivers, and that the waste of the land is carried into the seas; thus geology grew up, and a time element was introduced even into that part of geography which deals with the more persistent earth-forms. In this stage geographic features were assumed to be changeable, and they were described not only in terms of form and position, but in terms of stage or sequence. This may be called transitional or medieval geography, though it comes down to the present in the books, and many geographers and some geographic societies have not yet risen above its plane.

Modern students of earth-forms have observed that rivers cut their own valleys in definite ways and at definite rates depending on known conditions, and that eventually the running waters carve the land into hill and dale, mountain and plain, in a definite way, albeit varying with altitude, structure, and other conditions. With recognition of the agencies and conditions of geographic change geographic history became definite, and it was found possible to interpret the record of ages of continent-growth from the geographic features, great and small, displayed by the continent. In this way a new science was developed; sometimes it is called the new geography, sometimes the new geology, sometimes geomorphology or geomorphy. It matters little what the science is called, but it is important to remember that through recognition of causes and conditions geography was raised to the plane of science. This is modern geography; and in this stage geographic features are regarded as definite products of known agency, and thus as definite records of determinate history, and description in terms of form and position is but a means to a nobler end, the reading of world-history from geographic features.

So three epochs in geographic development may be recognized, and their importance is none the less because some of their factors overlap—for the overlapping of factors is one of the characteristics of development. The first was the ancient or empiric epoch; the second was the transitional or scholastic epoch; the third is the modern or scientific epoch. In its first epoch geography was a meager body of description of features and a crude art of describing; in the second epoch it became a richer body of description of stages as well as features, and the art of describing was improved; and in so far as it has entered into the third



epoch it has become a science of the earth in which the chaos of geographic features and historical stages is reduced to order, while the body of description is enriched in quantity and even more in quality, and the art of describing is greatly improved. So in modern geography each district, the continent, even the entire world is considered not simply as an assemblage of features, but as an expression of tangible forces and conditions, a record of the past, and an index to the future, and thus the dead features are imbued with living interest. Briefly stated, the ancient geography was static, the modern geography is essentially dynamic.

With the transformation of geography from art to science its method changed. In the ancient and transitional epochs, when description was the end and aim of geographic work, men sought unknown lands and waters, and through their sail and courage the earth was explored save for small areas in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Australia, and for larger but more forbidding areas in the Arctic and especially in the Antarctic. Modern geographers in like manner seek the unknown, but their eyes are fixed on agencies and conditions, or on causes and effects, rather than on material features, and their aim is the complete reading of terrestrial history rather than the complete mapping of the terrestrial surface. So, while the methods blend much as the stages overlap, it is just to say that the early method of geographic work was exploration, and that the modern method is research.

#### THE FUTURE OF GEOGRAPHY

The transformation of geography began with the introduction of history and culminated with the incorporation of the principles of geology. Much was taken also from biology, chiefly through the doctrine of evolution, which afforded a rational view of successional relations; but less was obtained from anthropology, despite the fact that this branch of knowledge was the original contributor of history. The poverty of anthropology as a donor of geographic knowledge is due partly to the fact that history was fettered by scholasticism almost from the beginning, partly to the fact that students hesitated long before applying the principles of evolution to human beings and institutions. Accordingly human geography is still in the transitional stage, so far at least as most of the geographers and geographic institutions of the world are concerned. It is indeed recognized that tribes and

peoples come and go, that cities are founded and sometimes abandoned, that nations arise and pass away, and the statistician records the facts as the early geographer described forms and positions, while the historian records the successive stages as the medieval geographer noted stages in the wandering of an overloaded river; but the description, be it formal or historical, is description merely, and too rarely reaches the plane of science. The one thing needful in modern geography is suggested by the advance made through the new geology; it is *definite recognition of the causes and conditions by which human progress is shaped*. When this fundamental principle is grasped, dead statistics and rusty history will be vivified, just as the dead earth-forms have been imbued with living interest, and human geography will rise to the plane of science. Now, the first requisite for improvement is recognition of need, and the common need of geography and anthropology is so keenly felt by a number of students as to suggest the future, and it may clearly be foreseen that future students will extend and apply our ever-increasing knowledge of cause and effect to human progress. Statistics and history recorded in monuments and letters, paintings and gravings furnish the requisite data of form and position and succession, and may be molded into attractive form, but nothing less than definite recognition of the forces by which the successive stages grow will infuse the breath of life into this body of knowledge.

So it may be predicted that the geography of the future will be devoted primarily to research concerning the forces of the earth, including those affecting peoples and institutions as well as those shaping land-forms and molding faunas and floras, and that industries, arts, commerce, laws, governments, religions, even civilization itself, will eventually fall within the domain of definitely organized science and become incorporated in geography. The prediction is easy and safe because the geography of the present is already on the higher plane with respect to the inorganic part of its object-matter, is well advanced toward this plane with respect to the evolution of organisms, and looks up to the same plane with respect to the courses and causes of human organization; the fulfillment of the prediction will be simply the consummation of present progress.

#### THE PURPOSES AND METHODS OF THE SOCIETY

It is the purpose of the National Geographic Society to increase and diffuse geographic knowledge growing out of research as well



as exploration. The more tangible instrumentalities employed are (1) technical meetings, (2) popular addresses, and (3) a monthly magazine.

The technical meetings are devoted to the presentation and discussion of the results of geographic research, the announcement of discoveries made through research or exploration, the discussion of methods for exploration, survey, research, record, etc. These meetings are somewhat informal gatherings of a body of working geographers, bound together by common interest in geographic progress. Each contributes, either under a set title or in extempore discussion, to the common stock of knowledge; each is fresh from field or laboratory, and his ideas are developed by personal contact with the phenomena and forces of the earth; collectively, these active geographers form a hive of busy workers, constantly engaged in extending and improving the science of the earth, and their researches are stimulated by the encouragement and association found in the Society. The communications are illustrated, as required, by maps, sketches, stereopticon views, objects, apparatus, etc. The meetings are open to members and guests of the Society, but the participants are chiefly geographic workers and teachers. The working geographers who maintain the technical meetings are for the most part officers of the scientific bureaus and of the army and navy of the federal government; and in no other center in the world are there so many working geographers occupied in so extensive a field. Other contributors come from the universities and colleges and the normal and high schools of the national capital and neighboring cities; and still others are distinguished teachers, explorers, or investigators in geography from other parts of the country and from foreign lands. So far as the official surveys and other geographic operations of the federal government are concerned, the National Geographic Society is a scientific clearing-house in which the coin of knowledge and the securities of science are exchanged and distributed to mutual benefit.

The popular meetings are devoted to (a) addresses by distinguished geographers on topics of current interest suggested either by research or exploration, and (b) series of lectures on important phases of geographic science by distinguished investigators or teachers. The popular lecturers are usually leading exponents of geographic thought in this and other countries. The addresses are illustrated usually by stereopticon views, sometimes by maps and sketches or objects in addition. The attend-

and at the popular meetings commonly ranges from 500 to 1,500, and comprises working geographers and teachers, as well as intelligent laypeople, and includes a considerable sprinkling of youth, mainly students in universities and schools. In choosing popular speakers on current topics, preference is given either to actual explorers or original investigators who are known to treat geography as a branch of science, and such speakers arranged and present their matter freely, save that the excessive use of picture and anecdote is discouraged—the object is to instruct as well as entertain. Still greater care is given to the selection of lecturers for the organized courses. The first requisite is that each speaker shall be a recognized authority; the second is that the treatment shall be scientific—that superficial description and pictorial illustration shall be subordinate to the exposition of relations and principles. The lecture courses of the last two years exemplify the methods of the Society. Nominally, they were descriptions and illustrations of transcontinental tours; the descriptions were presented by careful students of the several areas described, and the illustrations were the finest lantern slides obtainable, showing noted scenic features; yet the essential characteristic of the lectures was the interpretation of the geographic features in terms of agency and history in such manner that each gave a picture of geographic development, while the course yielded a living panorama of world-making. When Niagara was depicted in sun and word picture it was not simply as one of the world's wonders, but as a potent geographic agency and eloquent record of continent growth. To this character the success of the lecture courses must be ascribed. Other lecturers describe mountains and canyons and picturesque coasts as scenic features with indifferent success as measured by the interest developed; the Society's lecturers described mountain, glacier, plain, river, coast, and city as marking stages in a grand procession of events, and opened vistas through the ages with gratifying success as measured by the display of interest. Thus the popular addresses are not designed primarily for entertainment, for the display of eloquence or the revelation of pictorial art, or for minute accounts of geographic features; they are designed for diffusing interest and definite knowledge concerning geographic science.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE is a medium of communication between geographers within and without the Society, and its aim is to convey new information and at the same time to reflect current opinion on geographic matters. In the selec-





and of articles, books for review, subjects of notes, etc, preference is given first to original records of personal work in exploration and research, and next to systematic writings for the organization and thereby to advance and improve geographical knowledge.

None of the most effective and immediate influences employed by the Society in promoting geographical knowledge are more or less tangible. Through a large and widely scattered correspondence

out the country, through the public, high, and technical schools

who are affiliated with the Society, a steady and increasing influence is exerted on elementary geographical education. All the leading American universities are represented in the Society, and through them its influence on more advanced education is large and constantly increasing. All the leading state and federal

in this way the surveys are being placed in closer harmony, and

are combined. In this and other ways the National Geographic Society strives to contribute to the scientific progress and thus to the material welfare of all parts of the country—and there is evidence that its efforts are not fruitless.

## FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1905, HELD AT THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The annual field meeting, held at Monticello, near Charlottesville,

geographic province known as the Piedmont plateau.

A special train left Washington, at 9:00 a. m., carrying about 100 members and guests of the Society. Boarding Charlottesville at noon, the visit was first conveyed in carriages to Monticello, the home-seat of Thomas Jefferson. Here they were welcomed by

Chapman, President. He was happily characterized Charles Lacey as an intellectual center of the south, and referring particularly to Monticello, he lauded Jefferson as statesman and geographer, educator, and man. "Jefferson," he said, "was a man of notes, not of words. His name is better known and more

revered today than when he was alive. No tomb or epitaph was ever written on the tomb. I have seen none but that of Jefferson, "The author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the University of Virginia!" An address of welcome on the part of the University of Virginia by the Rector, Dr W. C. Nicholas, was then presented, to which General Greasy responded.

On behalf of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities,

two very other historic sites of geographical interest, and Mr. Joffe and Mr. Levy, owner of Mount Vernon, in a few well chosen words extended the hospitality of the historic mansions to the Society. As an address on the University of Virginia and a member of the Association, the Rev. Dr. Richard D. McKenney gave an address on "Jefferson at Home." He described the founding of the university under Jefferson's plan and the early operations, and explained the admirable progress by which the university is continued. The Department of Agriculture, the personal system of discipline, the

which in prove Jefferson to have been far in advance of his times as an educator. Addresses followed on the "Hydrography of the Piedmont Plateau," on "Albemarle in Revolutionary days," and on "Spotswood's Expedition of 1746," these are appended. After a collation the evening ended a most agreeable reception at the university.

The details of the meeting were arranged by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. David T. Day, the long representative

Virginia, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the Colonial Historical Society.

The addresses of special geographical interest follow.



By W. J. MASON

West of the northernmost knob of a low mountain range  
and the promise of a rich harvest of golden grain and purple  
grapes in autumn. The plain is not monotonously smooth;

as the Fremont, now within view of the eye, as if such is the  
province throughout its extent from New York to Alabama;  
everywhere it is broken on trees, shrubs, by the westward flow

everywhere it is a high above the general plain that it is fitly  
called a plateau. The upland is level, with its transverse  
ridges, its parallel ranges, and its fertile soil is a record of  
unwritten history stretching far into the wordless past.

Running river runs yellow with mud, sometimes it is clear,  
but after the great storm or the vernal freshet it is still to be

of the province are necessarily carrying the debris of the land to  
the sea. The river of the valley has not been a river of  
the past is borne by the Mississippi and Potomac to

the history of the continent and the world and the world is

known during our century. This is an ideal point  
of geographic history. He who desires to re-  
produce the record of the ages must realize that the world is not  
an unchangeable thing that the world is not eternal, that the  
stream work over and in time accomplish much; he must un-  
derstand that the world is not a fixed and unchangeable

From up to four or five turbulent rivers declare that the Piedmont hills and valleys are slowly but incessantly wasting.

Consider the ways in which the waters run. Some rivers flow rapidly, but the Kiviana and its tributaries and neighbours rush through narrow, rock-bound gorges and on reaching the coastal or tide level.

Now, swift-flowing waters cut their channels, are incessantly eroding their beds yet are unable to lower them down to tide-level, proves that the land is lifting. This is the secret of the two starting points in the reaching of

what must realize that the earth- crust is ever warping, but as areas are slowly rising or sinking in some of their parts, and that streams are living witnesses of the movement—for without a realization he must needs linger at the threshold of knowledge.

acquire science, and leave to others the joy of full understanding. The rate of land lifting has not been measured, but since even

down to tide-level, the rate must be many times the mean surface waste. Probably the Piedmont is rising about as rapidly

at two feet per century in New Jersey, and may be one-third so much in Virginia. By reason of the land lifting the modern Piedmont channels are carved so early in the rock; these channels

movement of a day or millennium merely, but has continued a long ages. So the rushing rivers and rugged riverways of the Piedmont declare that the province is new, and long has

Consider next the parallel mountain ranges. Most of the rest of Carter mountain are but a ridge of hard rock scored by rivers and landy marked with soil, and rugged mountains on the west to the west base, but on the north and on the other

that resist well the work of the weather, the beating of storms,

away. Now, the development of topographic forms is an evolution whose keynote is "the survival of the fittest"; hence the Piedmont ranges may be at a cross-junction, must be, since no other rational explanation can ever now be made; as to the basis of an ancient piedmont to some higher portion as has been swept away by the storms and currents of the ages. These ranges rise still to

it follows that not only the vertical but also the horizontal

as much, more as the cross the use you may have heard of for we, too, that the time required for the waste of these thousands of vertical feet of rock is rather at the known rate of a foot, of at least a centimetre must have been vast, too vast for ready comprehension. So the Piedmont ranges declare the antiquity of the province, and test by that the modern relation is but the foundation of a greater one in ages gone.

Then as to the structure of the rocks exposed, a gorge now runs to the side of each of these are known as the Piedmont schists; they are harder or softer, traversed by dikes, or cut by

conforming to the extension of the province, yet it is composition of the schists and notes that they were originally more or

and a sea bottom. Now, sedimentary rocks are those

ture of the Piedmont rocks indicates that they are the rocks of a former oceanic range; such is the case with of modern geology.

portion of a vast mass of the hard rocks of which an unconformable upper portion has been planed away; no trace of the original

strata can be seen in the ranges and both point entirely to an ancient

more they had been extended ten times upward, and the same late extension is denoted by good evidence by assuming the summit was at least half a mile or a mile above the highest crests of today. What the height of the ancient mountain of which the present Piedmont is the foundation may not be

measured accurately. The two provinces are closely related,

demonstrating that so much of rock matter has been carried

and probably three or more vertical miles of rock matter are  
gone into the sea. The evidence of the two provinces is not

of sedimentary matter derived from the last two million

years, the mass of rock at the known rate of a foot a thousand  
years, or at any other conceivable rate, is vast, so vast as to

of towards geography. So the Piedmont rocks attest that the

hills high; and the rivers and the rocks are with many of

Colorado canyons is sometimes regarded as the world's most im-

Piedmont rivers have carried a province

It is the first of the Piedmont, the transverse river-

There are no nations of years so persistent that they move a thousand range and lived as, centuries. They are, too, the of conquest over savages and hosts, of the blossoming of the

of a ring of millions, over all the fair and fertile lands were not during the ages. But this story of man's nature is written even on the leaves of books that in the furrows of the fields.

## SPOTTSWOOD'S EXPLORATION OF 1716

By DR WILLIAM M. THURSTON

*Professor of the Faculty of the University of Virginia*

Nearly 180 years ago there was formed in the Old Dominion a prototype of the National Geographic Society. The governor of Virginia, then, was

regards and bearing honors to some from his frontier—was the then. He set before the discovery of Virginia, John Fontaine, the chronicler of the expedition with Treadwell, Kocoussan, and Taylor and Kocoussan, and other names famous in Virginia history, were on the roll. The fortunate preservation of Fontaine's Journal, and its publication\* in the Rev Philip Barlow's "History of St. Mark's Parish," makes a new attempt a reproduction of the story of this historic ride.

For these Virginia gentlemen, with six Indian guides and two small companies of rangers, assembled on August 26, 1716 at Germanna, on the banks of the long-polluted river, and set out thence to explore the passage of what they called the "highest

the eastern part of Virginia, where there are no stones, upon

one side—the point of view of the river. Such was the badge of

"Knight of the Golden Horseshoe."

\* The original printed version.





containe, "w are we done, and drink a l oal of j uok." And  
to lie on l a l good — part, and at ten we went to sleep.

And yet our poor rim. geographers did not shrink from hard

Rap advances to its fork, and thence pursued the Rap far to  
its sources, whence, passing into the valley of the on waters of  
the James, they crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run gap, de-  
scended the western flank, bore ed to Shenandoah, " struck some  
headlin." as a y journeyed covered on the other side, passed  
the Magnolia, and there indicated the completion of the

average man's journey was less than ten miles. "We had a  
regged way," w as Tentame, on the 21 of September. "We

were very creep and others very busy. Several of our company  
were not mounted, some were down with their horses, and some  
were not." On September 21 they " came to a l l l k d so tightly

our baggage was injured, our clothes torn all to rags, and the  
road, best clearing away the vines and briars to make a bridge  
every danger. Each night they wash make large fires, patch

at the poverty of a door. At their troubles were greatly taken.  
"This was so, or l o mance" says Tentame of a l o d o n, " and  
did a l l o s change, but afforded a great deal of decoration."

Game and fish were naturally plentiful, and sport was there  
added to the pleasures of their journey. From the beginning  
they had venison in abundance, which they roasted before their  
up fires on wooden forks and wrapped down with generous  
draughts of wine. There were killed almost daily, often three

"and flaming of oak and buffaloes and deer bones." There were

deer and turkeys they also part of one of the bones, which looked  
very well and was a big good and might pass for venison if one did  
not know what it was." While they camped on the banks of

In Shomachah, writing Fort Belvoir, "I got some growth of pots and  
 pans, and of iron, and we received presents of both some fresh  
 and a kind of fish they call *chuck*. The others went about  
 dog and killed deer and turkeys." There were no chickens, but  
 to be killed and brought to be caught, and at least once the war  
 directed to the mountain side, attacking one man who ran after  
 him and narrowly missed him; "before the thought of the him."

For the two men all sick with moccasins and had to be  
 left in camp with guns and taken up again on the horseback

and the four days since the gunnery party reached, to the men  
 and the

and the exploration of the region beyond John P. Hines, for

Stratford Wood, under a commission from the colonial governor  
 Richard Bennett "to explore the country and open up trade  
 with the Indians to the west," crossed the mountains in 1654.

It is not known whether Governor Locke or to the 17th century  
 an exploring party under Captain Henry Hines, who followed  
 the same route as Wood. Hines has no direct military evidence  
 to support these claims and the writer has been able to discover  
 none. I find this authenticated by indirect evidence in the form of  
 ancient traditions, and Spotswood must have been the first  
 explorer as the first white man who with serious purpose led a  
 company across this territory of our colonial era, and  
 set an example so promptly followed by the early pioneers,

the first valley of Virginia

What, then, were the serious purposes of this earliest reconnais-  
 sance of the Blue Ridge? First, of course, the grave and en-  
 gineering Spotswood was not the man to prosecute such a journey  
 merely that he might say at the end "we were very merry and  
 diverted ourselves with our adventures." "The chief aim of my  
 expedition," he writes in 1718 to the Board of Trade, "was to

what he did was to trace the top of the mountain to its source, to

sent by the springs of the James, to "find an easy passage over land of great rise of mountains (the Blue Ridge) that I deemed impassable," and when he found the problem solved, as I believe,

the Indians had deceived himself, that the great valley of the great stretched before him untraversed, that beyond lay the of the Northwest. It was far from being such an easy matter,

know not what other men may do; but as for me, give me

substantially, when he swore to abide by the Decalogue of a Christian, "speak of swind, lie or cry, a curse or poison." To recall the story and all that needed to narrate and strengthen it, as is not a rare feat here, to recall the truth of the matter, that a relation on, insight of his era to the story, and with it a

arrives at our feet, for it was left for this hardy warrior to persist in battle and to march the work which he outwound a general and journal, and he had prepared peace in y to wear.

## JEFFERSON AS A GEOGRAPHER

by GENERAL A. W. GREENE,

*Chief Signal Officer, United States Army*

It is a foregone conclusion that I am a strikingly, to answer to the

of interest. I will at least say that the reasons which make Monticello one of America's shrines are too well known to need extended comment from me. As long as I live of history at the in American hearts, as long as a new to the knowledge of the great to the mind, so long will the name of Thomas Jefferson be remembered. He was a man worthy of honor, whether considered

geographical lecturer on his native state, or as a citizen of our great brother national told things of greater import for his country and for present humanity everywhere. There may have been the truths he uttered, but he voiced so aptly and clearly the aspirations of the people that his words yet live, untroubled and undimmed by time.

The National Geographic Society could not in 1906 afford to call the scene of its annual field day "Jefferson at the Hotel of our Presidents Jefferson" as the only one of which we can say, "He was a geographer." We do not know how far he acted as father to the surveys or draughting that resulted in the famous

map of Jefferson, the royal geographer, but we can well imagine young Jefferson eagerly studying its western and scarcely known parts, then given over to the Indians and the Spaniards. How it has from such studies his original penning mine, in a manner common to a host of geographers, of facts and ideas that better fitted him for his career. A host of geographers all indebted for study to this particular masterpiece of cartography.

In the days of Gray, for that an area, when to Europe America was a land of savages and forests, when it was that Jefferson could do his first geographical work writing "Notes on Virginia," in making known to the statesmen of France the resources and possibilities of a struggling colony. We know that the book was largely an effect on, and we are sure that it broadened the mind of Jefferson. His greatest geographical measure was his extraordinary act of imagination by purchase of the great territory of Louisiana. He recognized that the only natural southern boundary of the United States of his day was the gulf of Mexico. To the south and southwest the presence of Indian tribes meant constant friction and misunderstanding, and the English colonies.

Louisiana was a vast Jefferson, like a good geographer, had planned a survey of its unknown and unknown areas, sent the Lewis and Clarke to the west, and Pike first to the north and then to the south-west. What a wonderful world he had envisaged, even before

our long and perilous journey, the first as well as the most important of all American expeditions. In that three years' journey across the way to the Pacific over and over their discovery of the upper valley of the Colorado canyon as well as many others at the mouth of that noble waterway in 1792, and that the of the United States territory.

Without Jefferson's original action we should well have been without a foothold on the Pacific slope.

Remember that he was also foremost, if not first, in formu-

lating the policy which will not follow, but serve their purpose of developing the nation's power by pressing systematically and easily into the

main stream of national growth and prosperity.

While we pay tribute to Jefferson as an author, as a statesman, as a leader of a party, and as a President, let us not forget his special claim to recognition as one of the greatest of American geographers.

## ALFRED R. VALE: REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

By DR. G. BRUNNENBERG,

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Days is to be found in the story of its rivers. So numerous are these and so wide that in short power parts as they can be crossed only in boats, and so far do they extend into the interior that in early days the means of travel were almost entirely along their

courses. The great rivers were reached by roads which were parallel to the rivers and the currents of western migration passed through "gates" or passes in the blue hills where were traversed by the streams which form the headwaters.

Between the great rivers are found as well as stretches of land toward the sea. In the history of a great land of America, the "Eastern Shore" between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, the Maryland peninsula, between the Susquehanna and the Potomac, the Northern Neck, the domain of Lord Fairfax, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, the Old Dominion

between the York and the Potomac and the South Atlantic Virginia, between the James and the Pamlico. The Shenandoah valley, bounded by mountains, is not only a river country, was at times isolated, though by different means. Each of these had a story of its own, to a certain extent distinct and

peculiar. The people of these areas were isolated, in early colonial days, (intercourse only with each other generation after

generations) even now after the lapse of two centuries. At the time of the Revolutionary Wars were only two routes traversing Virginia from north to south. One passed from Philadelphia, by way of Newmarket, Passapatan, Mt. Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Williamsburg, to the western settlements of Kentucky and

and the Rappahannock. This route was never really only for passenger traffic, and for through travel was used almost exclusively by horsemen. The other was "The Great Wagon Road" from Philadelphia to the head of the York, or North Carolina. It followed the course of the ancient Indian road used for centuries centuries by the tribes of the east, in their expeditions to the Atlantic seaboard. The great old wagon road, as it Kentucky and Tennessee, as early as 1750 was the principal line of communication between the Northern States and the Carolinas and Georgia. It traversed the entire length of the Shenandoah valley, crossing the Blue Ridge at 20 miles above the pass ferry, near the mouth of the Shenandoah river. It was the position of the Confederates upon the great highway which gave them

being selected and winter quarters had been established the country was rather than where it now stands.

The main artery of Virginia was the James, and it was to the fact that the majority of Alleganians was about as good as at least have almost upon the western side that led to its peculiar relation to the events of the Revolution it was due.

Twenty-five miles east of Milledgeville in the great fork of the James river, where it at that time was considered to be its head. Here two streams converge to form one great river, the north arm is the Rappahannock, which flows on the eastern slopes of the

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west in the heart of the Alleganians, breaking through the Blue Ridge and only found its way to the Northern bridge, a hundred miles from the mountains just as with the Rappahannock. This river, is far the more important of the two, is now called the "Upper James."

The names of these streams are monuments to the glory of the early colonists. The James bears the name of the monarch,



was ruled over England when Virginia was planted and Fluvanna

for whom also were named the Royal Anne, which we crossed on our way hither, as well as the South Anna and the North Anna, which drain the region fast to the eastward. Fluvanna was composed of by some combination from the two words "river" and "Anna." Fluvanna is precisely the same, except that it is used the Latin equivalent of the word river.

The old county of Albemarle, much larger at the beginning of the Revolution than now, occupied the triangle formed by the Blue Ridge on the west, the Fluvanna on the south, and the northern divide of the Rappahannock on the north. The southeastern angle of the county (which in 1777 was set aside as the county of Fluvanna), was the place called "Point of Fork," an important military station in the Revolution, where twenty miles away, on the Fluvanna or Rappahannock, was old Albemarle Court-house, now a ruin.

Charlottesville in 1776 had only recently become the county seat. A court-house and a tavern had been built, and in 1779 a group of a dozen houses had grown up about them. A considerable number of families lived in the vicinity, recent arrivals from Tidewater Virginia. These people lived in comfortable

the region being upon the very frontier. Thomas Jefferson's father was one of the earliest settlers here, and he himself was perhaps the first white child born in this region. At the time

the gap, twenty-four miles west of Charlottesville—passed the Southern rail at a ford near Staunton, and afterwards over the mountains.

being all valleys, then, as at present, called the "New Pasture" of cattle herds in the days when they were named.

The mountaintops were all entering counties in to go so far into the mountains. The stream, called "Wolftrap Run," near Charlottesville, preserves by its name a memory of those times. I have



every body into rakes — not a drop of any kind of spirit — what little there had been was steadily or gradually taken from the common brigades — and a reliance by each party on measures put and proposed by a water to drink by way of reward.

On the return of the troops to the barracks by the officers, what was to be done and to keep up the whole — they were freely of an honest character — a small party of nearly seventy whole of Irish to be seen, the future raised at a moderate distance, and in those days several were put up of decided character and of no appearance. The Irish and must have been in by the night — he said for in the course of the day or four days there were no more than six or seven — these being in.

The officers were allowed to go into the surrounding country in search of recruits, the Englishmen with a fixed company which entered beyond the river in the east, the Germans with a small or more, closely within the standard, every and for the night — Captain Aubrey has left a most interesting account of his experiences in his book of travels published in London in 1781. In the Memoirs of the Baroness von Felsberg, who was with the German troops, may be found a narrative which is a good deal more correct. The barracks were about six miles north of Charleston, near Ivy creek, in a place not now belonging to Myer. Here the troops were detained until November, 1780, when the arrival of the British troops after the battle of Germantown and the capture of the city were reached northward. The British were moved to Maryland and the new British military, the Germans to Winchester in the same manner.

Some of the Germans, it is said, were quartered upon the estate of the great John of Morgan, in what is now Clarke county, and were employed by him to build the great stone house, at a standing which he named "Sandgate" in memory of the place associated with his triumph in the "capture." In 1800 a general pardon was given of other prisoners captured at the capture and in South Carolina were also brought to Annapolis. These men were liberated by the British at the time of the evacuation of the city. It is a curious fact that some were not surprised here when they were deserted from the British lines at Yorktown and returned to the city. It is said that some of their former masters and even a daughter. The presence of Albert was in the front page of the paper of 1781, when the government had been of Virginia having been a member of the Continental Congress. The Congress was at Lancaster in 1781, and the temporary capital of the city.

the war would take place upon the soil of Virginia. For the first five years all the battles were in the northern colonies. In 1780, however, Charleston, South Carolina, was captured, and the southern campaign began. The Virginia line was detached from the army of Washington, and with that of North Carolina

of the Continental Army joined. Notwithstanding the vic-

ious reverses and the constant check to the progress which it was

forced by the Tory partisans of Governor Lord Cornwallis, it slowly advanced toward Virginia. On May 21, 1781, the British reached the Rappahannock river, a few miles from the city of Richmond. Another army, the French and American, had five months before entered the valley of the James, where they ascended to Petersburg and Richmond.

Virginia was at this time in a most helpless condition. All the able-bodied men were in the Continental Army. The women were without arms, and Congress seemed unable to respond to their appeals for help. In those days prices had not been in-

creased. So great was the need for bullets that the women

standing at Charlottesville, in June, 1778, wrote to Colonel Davies at Richmond that he had sent "by Express to every remote House within forty miles except a or 2 in the Southwest

regions.

All southern Virginia was ravaged by a motley band armed

So & nonetheless were their depredations that an officer in Corn-

Cover, at that time a boy four years of age, living near Hanover

made grave of his father, who had died only a few days before, and was it on every side with the sabers in search of his father's property.

The British having found little in the way of booty or resistance at Richmond slowly proceeded up the James. At the Point of Fork, already mentioned as being a old Albemarle and Ga-

military depot under the charge of Baron von Steuben, who is

did in a manner at the time not considered as due to the

however also in June detached Tarleton with 180 troops  
troops his own legion, 70 mounted infantrymen, and a gang of  
Carolina Tories to go to Charlottesville to capture Governor Sel-  
kirk and the legislature. Tarleton selected a secluded route  
up the valley of the Shenandoah by way of Cassin's mountain,  
and on the morning of June 4, 1781, advanced with a few  
hundred of Carolina Tories on the east. But for the courage of a man  
whose name is still remembered his path would have been a

the foot of the island, and having a very fleet horse reached  
Charlottesville two hours in advance and gave warning to the

ing to Mr Jefferson and to several members of the legislature  
who were residing at his house. This man was the grandfather  
of a citizen of Washington whom many of us personally know,  
Rear-Admiral James E. Smith of the Navy.

to, on the other side of the Shenandoah, and only seven were

took to the mountains still further west. The cause of their

advancing northward approached Staunton, the Tories flying and  
advancing in turn and knew only that the Tories were

adversaries to be that of Cornwallis gave a false alarm. When

Governor Jefferson was not there; he was safe in the woods near  
Carter's mountain, the mountain next to Monmouth on the east,

about six miles west.

Victory to Morrice's army also, but that Mr Jefferson made  
d with entire success. In this story there is a truth. The car-

had been up in the possession of his grandson. Dr W. C. N.

at Montpelier at six o'clock. Governor Jefferson and the members of the Legislature who were waiting at six o'clock breakfast,

ordering some servants to take the household silver under the door of the front porch, occupied himself in packing up his papers. About two hours after another messenger, a Mr Hubbard, came up to tell him that the British were about to enter the mountain. He at once sent his family to the nearest mountain and ordered his saddle-horse, which was being slowly driven to the

mountain, to go. He made his way to a place on Carter's mountain, where

he stayed. After a while, not being able to see any troops, he started back home, but finding that he had lost his way, he returned to get it. Looking again, he saw a large detachment of troops in the streets of Charlotte and then mounted his horse and proceeded to the mountain. In the meantime a detachment of troops under the command of Captain MacLeod had assembled the mountain from the opposite side and were searching for him at Montpelier, but for the loss of his sword he would have been easily taken and been captured. When the troops reached the house, the two negroes, Martin and Caesar, were still

there by hiding some of the plates in the floor. When the soldiers came to the porch were repaid at once of the negroes who were present. It was afterwards ascertained that Colonel Tarleton had given positive orders to have the house

destroyed, and this order was strictly carried out.

After saying waste the same and region, Tarleton rode on to Charlotte, who had now been put upon a platform called "the Hill," just below the foot of back which belonged to Mr Jefferson. General Lafayette was at this time assembling his forces in the vicinity of the upper court house, about fifty or six miles to the northwest. He was reinforced by Wayne's army at Raccoon Creek, on the North Carolina, very near to Charlotte. He traversed Louisa, the next county to the northeast of us, crossed the North Carolina bridge, passed through the woods, etc., known as the Marquis road, and passed on to



James. The boy gave me soon drove his adversary to the end of the Yorktown peninsula, where Cornwallis hoped to get help from the British fleet. What happened there between the 3d of July and the 9th of October it is needless for me to relate.

Let me closing, I must refer to some of the historic persons whose names have been passed in the region which surrounds us. It is to be regretted that Montpelier is not a "little revolution" in fact as well as in name. If we were to get together and we were all provided with good weapons I could show you many things of interest.

Here and there among the banks of the James River at points on the lower part of the seven Virginia is who signed the Declaration of Independence. We can get see the old courthouse in Hanover twenty miles to the east, where Patrick Henry,

Legislatures of Virginia were the only authority who would give force to the laws for the government of the colony. I could show you still closer, at Lexington, the home of John Jay, who proposed in the House of Burgesses, in 1773, the plan for committees of correspondence and of a local organization for mutual protection in the several colonies which were so useful in the business days of the Revolution. We could also see old St. John's church in St. James, where, in 1775, at the meeting of the House of Burgesses, Henry defied the British crown, saying, "Give me

war, the region of the river, whence the American nation was born.

1775 was their rattlesnake flag and the motto "I liberty or death" upon their hunting shirts, to the defeat of Lord Cornwallis.

of the United States to their ranks. In this quarter we could also see the great stone house of Madison, the early home of the Constitution. Looking to the northwest, beyond the line of the river, we might see the region of the lower Shenandoah, which reached two hundred miles of the river, and then on to the mountains of Lexington, and the passes through which Washington fought his early expedition to the westward. Over the hills he led his many rifles away, we might seek out the birthplace of General Sherman in the town of Newburgh, and that of John Sever, the great hero of the story of Frank-

master of the President, married, liver, and was captain of a company of militia organized in 1770 for the defence of the

the birthplace of General George Rogers Clarke, namely his victory over the British and Indians at Fort Vincennes in 1781 saved the northwest to the United States, a land the value of

west, would traverse the great frontier country of Augusta whose western boundary extended in accordance with the character of

land, were upon the shores of the Mississippi.

After the surrender of Fort Mifflin, in this region were centred the people and the future destinies of America. "The American slave," writes Cairnes, "were not either to set up as separate

was strongly urged by Virginia. It is necessary to state this

in the people. The contrary is the fact. From the first the sacrifice to effect it.

of any other commonwealth to her own demands, and if there

her right by conquest. The region had been wrested from the

rights of the crown

"These rights etc now abandoned, and her action was the result of an organized political and revolution to the end of

acted. The articles of confederation had now been adopted by all the provinces, north of the great mid-ocean. They were the only ones which provided Congress would fix the western limits of the states claiming to extend to the Mississippi or the South sea.\* The issue was thus left only to decide the surrender of the territory when taken, or its retention and division. Virginia decided for union, and (January, 1781) agreed to cede the country to the federal government. In 1784 Congress accepted her terms, and in 1787 passed an ordinance for the government of the territory. Notwithstanding our quarrel to recognize the authority of this period of the Revolution but the adoption of the constitution and the election of Washington to the presidential chair.

## GEOGRAPHIC NOTES

### ANITA AGONY

ANITA. A territorial society of the Hudson's Bay Company, which recently was broken, it was found that the survey of the entire north of the great west had been extended to the Rocky mountains and the necessary to find the western boundary of the United States for the Hudson's Bay Company. The Hudson's government had not yet had time to do this, it was placed in the hands of culture as a general rule, which would be the basis of the Hudson's company. The government was, however, finally accepted the surrender of the company but the latter's contract with charge of the lands available for settlement extended the

of the river and its exploration to the eastward of James Bay. Instead of following his plan of 1805 by the northern river he pursued the southern via Keeweenaw and Grand lakes, which were supposed to divide into the watershed of the New law, river which he intended to explore geographically, giving especial attention to the valley of the river. Dr Hall's exploration in 1897 proved that the upper portion of the New law, which drains some 14,000 square miles to the eastward of James Bay, is a drainage area fed by two large streams, the Red and Winnipeg. The drainage is a watershed to the eastward of the lake, is a strip of a sort of a river to the west coast by the confluence into the lake of the same name, where it receives a great tributary from the country, called the O'Sullivan from its origin. The most important source of the Agony lake, Red River, was discovered in 1892 by Dr Hall. It is in the mountainous region from 20 to 40 feet deep, through the long distances for thousands of miles that the waters of this river has extensive regions of mud and forest, raising dairy farming, lumbering, and stock growing, and the



Item 4. The first engagement of business with was recently set in London. And it is proposed that the water power and attraction is being used to the industrial and other for the enrichment of capital.

The *S. sum* of the student one of the elementary princes of a  
 seven-year school in the first section of a school in the town of Erem-  
 penka. It is characterized with a structured and clear and extensive for  
 power, which is based on the following:

TABLE 4. Correlation of serum IgG has been correlated between Japanese and American.

The defense industry of Japan is highly dependent upon government orders

1943-1945. 1947-1948. 1949-1950. 1951-1952. 1953-1954. 1955-1956. 1957-1958. 1959-1960. 1961-1962. 1963-1964. 1965-1966. 1967-1968. 1969-1970. 1971-1972. 1973-1974. 1975-1976. 1977-1978. 1979-1980. 1981-1982. 1983-1984. 1985-1986. 1987-1988. 1989-1990. 1991-1992. 1993-1994. 1995-1996. 1997-1998. 1999-2000. 2001-2002. 2003-2004. 2005-2006. 2007-2008. 2009-2010. 2011-2012. 2013-2014. 2015-2016. 2017-2018. 2019-2020. 2021-2022. 2023-2024. 2025-2026. 2027-2028. 2029-2030. 2031-2032. 2033-2034. 2035-2036. 2037-2038. 2039-2040. 2041-2042. 2043-2044. 2045-2046. 2047-2048. 2049-2050. 2051-2052. 2053-2054. 2055-2056. 2057-2058. 2059-2060. 2061-2062. 2063-2064. 2065-2066. 2067-2068. 2069-2070. 2071-2072. 2073-2074. 2075-2076. 2077-2078. 2079-2080. 2081-2082. 2083-2084. 2085-2086. 2087-2088. 2089-2090. 2091-2092. 2093-2094. 2095-2096. 2097-2098. 2099-2100. 2101-2102. 2103-2104. 2105-2106. 2107-2108. 2109-2110. 2111-2112. 2113-2114. 2115-2116. 2117-2118. 2119-2120. 2121-2122. 2123-2124. 2125-2126. 2127-2128. 2129-2130. 2131-2132. 2133-2134. 2135-2136. 2137-2138. 2139-2140. 2141-2142. 2143-2144. 2145-2146. 2147-2148. 2149-2150. 2151-2152. 2153-2154. 2155-2156. 2157-2158. 2159-2160. 2161-2162. 2163-2164. 2165-2166. 2167-2168. 2169-2170. 2171-2172. 2173-2174. 2175-2176. 2177-2178. 2179-2180. 2181-2182. 2183-2184. 2185-2186. 2187-2188. 2189-2190. 2191-2192. 2193-2194. 2195-2196. 2197-2198. 2199-2200. 2201-2202. 2203-2204. 2205-2206. 2207-2208. 2209-2210. 2211-2212. 2213-2214. 2215-2216. 2217-2218. 2219-2220. 2221-2222. 2223-2224. 2225-2226. 2227-2228. 2229-2230. 2231-2232. 2233-2234. 2235-2236. 2237-2238. 2239-2240. 2241-2242. 2243-2244. 2245-2246. 2247-2248. 2249-2250. 2251-2252. 2253-2254. 2255-2256. 2257-2258. 2259-2260. 2261-2262. 2263-2264. 2265-2266. 2267-2268. 2269-2270. 2271-2272. 2273-2274. 2275-2276. 2277-2278. 2279-2280. 2281-2282. 2283-2284. 2285-2286. 2287-2288. 2289-2290. 2291-2292. 2293-2294. 2295-2296. 2297-2298. 2299-2300. 2301-2302. 2303-2304. 2305-2306. 2307-2308. 2309-2310. 2311-2312. 2313-2314. 2315-2316. 2317-2318. 2319-2320. 2321-2322. 2323-2324. 2325-2326. 2327-2328. 2329-2330. 2331-2332. 2333-2334. 2335-2336. 2337-2338. 2339-2340. 2341-2342. 2343-2344. 2345-2346. 2347-2348. 2349-2350. 2351-2352. 2353-2354. 2355-2356. 2357-2358. 2359-2360. 2361-2362. 2363-2364. 2365-2366. 2367-2368. 2369-2370. 2371-2372. 2373-2374. 2375-2376. 2377-2378. 2379-2380. 2381-2382. 2383-2384. 2385-2386. 2387-2388. 2389-2390. 2391-2392. 2393-2394. 2395-2396. 2397-2398. 2399-2400. 2401-2402. 2403-2404. 2405-2406. 2407-2408. 2409-2410. 2411-2412. 2413-2414. 2415-2416. 2417-2418. 2419-2420. 2421-2422. 2423-2424. 2425-2426. 2427-2428. 2429-2430. 2431-2432. 2433-2434. 2435-2436. 2437-2438. 2439-2440. 2441-2442. 2443-2444. 2445-2446. 2447-2448. 2449-2450. 2451-2452. 2453-2454. 2455-2456. 2457-2458. 2459-2460. 2461-2462. 2463-2464. 2465-2466. 2467-2468. 2469-2470. 2471-2472. 2473-2474. 2475-2476. 2477-2478. 2479-2480. 2481-2482. 2483-2484. 2485-2486. 2487-2488. 2489-2490. 2491-2492. 2493-2494. 2495-2496. 2497-2498. 2499-2500. 2501-2502. 2503-2504. 2505-2506. 2507-2508. 2509-2510. 2511-2512. 2513-2514. 2515-2516. 2517-2518. 2519-2520. 2521-2522. 2523-2524. 2525-2526. 2527-2528. 2529-2530. 2531-2532. 2533-2534. 2535-2536. 2537-2538. 2539-2540. 2541-2542. 2543-2544. 2545-2546. 2547-2548. 2549-2550. 2551-2552. 2553-2554. 2555-2556. 2557-2558. 2559-2560. 2561-2562. 2563-2564. 2565-2566. 2567-2568. 2569-2570. 2571-2572. 2573-2574. 2575-2576. 2577-2578. 2579-2580. 2581-2582. 2583-2584. 2585-2586. 2587-2588. 2589-2590. 2591-2592. 2593-2594. 2595-2596. 2597-2598. 2599-2600. 2601-2602. 2603-2604. 2605-2606. 2607-2608. 2609-2610. 2611-2612. 2613-2614. 2615-2616. 2617-2618. 2619-2620. 2621-2622. 2623-2624. 2625-2626. 2627-2628. 2629-2630. 2631-2632. 2633-2634. 2635-2636. 2637-2638. 2639-2640. 2641-2642. 2643-2644. 2645-2646. 2647-2648. 2649-2650. 2651-2652. 2653-2654. 2655-2656. 2657-2658. 2659-2660. 2661-2662. 2663-2664. 2665-2666. 2667-2668. 2669-2670. 2671-2672. 2673-2674. 2675-2676. 2677-2678. 2679-2680. 2681-2682. 2683-2684. 2685-2686. 2687-2688. 26

**Trappes, etc.** It is mentioned  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile away from the old camp on the road from Fort Kent to Fort Snelling, with the object of supplying the Troop and also the gun. See Appendix A, page 114 and 115 and 116.

▲F E I ▲

**ANAL.** The 40th anniversary of the victory of Soviet We. power in 1947, and it is proposed to celebrate the date in the following manner.

**Unsettled Land Grants.** To the above extent of the paid amount of the State is now added the increase in the net profits of the Orange Free State railway from £144,000 in 1891 to £722,000 in 1899.

[illegible]

41 47 48 49 50

WORKER LITERACY. Since the beginning of 1924 the population of the country has been increasing steadily. The statistics on literacy now are quoted together with the literacy works in progress at the end of and other points on the coast, as follows: state and a rapidly growing expansion in respect of literacy the age, y of which is practical y neighborhood and is a rapidly expanding.

## 43 SCELANEA

In connection with a recent case of the *Strommorsdalen* fish oil case Minister, attention has been called to the statement of an late Professor Lyngby that the electric light is not good for L. various purposes. There





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# UNION PACIFIC

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From either KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ST JOSEPH COUNCL BLUFFS,  
OMAHA, or SIOUX CITY

The defendant was given a full opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in his own defense. The defendant was given a full opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in his own defense.

171 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039

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1. The Tenth Amendment

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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— MAMMOTH DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT —

WOODWARD &amp; LOTHIOP

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

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spot,

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